

AMENDING THE IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996; NATO FREEDOM
CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 2007; AMENDING THE FOREIGN
AFFAIRS REFORM AND RESTRUCTURING ACT OF 1998; EX-
PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE THAT BANGLADESH
IMMEDIATELY DROP ALL PENDING CHARGES AGAINST SALAH
UDDIN SHOAIB CHOUDHURY; HONORING THE LIFE OF THE
LATE DR. JOHN GARANG DE MABIOR AND REAFFIRMING
THE CONTINUED COMMITMENT TO PEACE IN THE REPUBLIC
OF SUDAN; CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF
ISRAELI SOLDIERS HELD CAPTIVE BY HAMAS AND
HEZBOLLAH, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES; AND SUPPORTING
THE GOALS OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED TENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

**H.R. 957, H.R. 987, H.R. 1003, H. Res. 64,
H. Res. 98, H. Res. 107 and H. Res. 149**

FEBRUARY 15, 2007

Serial No. 110-18

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs



Available via the World Wide Web: <http://www.foreignaffairs.house.gov/>

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

33-320PDF

WASHINGTON : 2007

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
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AMENDING THE IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996; NATO FREEDOM CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 2007; AMENDING THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS REFORM AND RESTRUCTURING ACT OF 1998; EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE THAT BANGLADESH IMMEDIATELY DROP ALL PENDING CHARGES AGAINST SALAH UDDIN SHOAIB CHOUDHURY; HONORING THE LIFE OF THE LATE DR. JOHN GARANG DE MABIOR AND REAFFIRMING THE CONTINUED COMMITMENT TO PEACE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SUDAN; CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF ISRAELI SOLDIERS HELD CAPTIVE BY HAMAS AND HEZBOLLAH, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES; AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 2007

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:48 a.m., in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Tom Lantos (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman LANTOS. The committee will come to order. Pursuant to notice, I call up the bill, H.R. 957, To amend the Iran Sanctions Act, for purposes of markup and move its favorable recommendation to the House. Without objection, the bill will be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

[H.R. 957 follows:]

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 957

To amend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 to expand and clarify the entities against which sanctions may be imposed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 8, 2007

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PENCE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. POE, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. KLEIN of Florida) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Ways and Means, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To amend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 to expand and clarify the entities against which sanctions may be imposed.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. EXPANSION AND CLARIFICATION OF ENTITIES**
2 **AGAINST WHICH SANCTIONS MAY BE IM-**
3 **POSED PURSUANT TO THE IRAN SANCTIONS**
4 **ACT OF 1996.**

5 Section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50
6 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

7 (1) in paragraph (13)(B)—

8 (A) by inserting after “trust,” the fol-
9 lowing: “financial institution, insurer, under-
10 writer, guarantor, any other business organiza-
11 tion, including any foreign subsidiaries of the
12 foregoing,”; and

13 (B) by inserting before the semicolon at
14 the end the following: “, such as an export
15 credit agency”; and

16 (2) in paragraph (14), by inserting after “pe-
17 troleum” the second place it appears the following:
18 “, petroleum by-products, liquified natural gas,”.

Chairman LANTOS. I now recognize my friend, the distinguished ranking Republican member, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, for an amendment.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. I have an amendment in the nature of a substitute at the desk.

Chairman LANTOS. The clerk will report.

Ms. RUSH. The amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 957 offered by Ms. Ros-Lehtinen of Florida——

Chairman LANTOS. Without objection, the amendment in the nature of a substitute before the members will be considered as read and be considered as the original text for purposes of amendment.

[The amendment referred to follows:]

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 957
OFFERED BY MS. ROS-LEHTINEN OF FLORIDA
AND MR. SHERMAN OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. EXPANSION AND CLARIFICATION OF ENTITIES
2 AGAINST WHICH SANCTIONS MAY BE IM-
3 POSED PURSUANT TO THE IRAN SANCTIONS
4 ACT OF 1996.

5 Section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50
6 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

7 (1) in paragraph (13)(B)—

8 (A) by inserting after “trust,” the fol-
9 lowing: “financial institution, insurer, under-
10 writer, guarantor, any other business organiza-
11 tion, including any foreign subsidiaries of the
12 foregoing,”; and

13 (B) by inserting before the semicolon at
14 the end the following: “, such as an export
15 credit agency”; and

1 (2) in paragraph (14), by inserting after “petroleum” the second place it appears the following:
2
3 “, petroleum by-products, liquified natural gas,”.

4 **SEC. 2. LIABILITY OF PARENT COMPANIES FOR VIOLA-**
5 **TIONS OF SANCTIONS BY FOREIGN ENTITIES.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which an entity en-
7 gages in an act outside the United States which, if com-
8 mitted in the United States or by a United States person,
9 would violate Executive Order No. 12959 of May 6, 1995,
10 Executive Order No. 13059 of August 19, 1997, or any
11 other prohibition on transactions with respect to Iran that
12 is imposed under the International Emergency Economic
13 Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and if that entity
14 was created or availed of for the purpose of engaging in
15 such an act, the parent company of that entity shall be
16 subject to the penalties for such violation to the same ex-
17 tent as if the parent company had engaged in that act.

18 (b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

19 (1) an entity is a “parent company” of another
20 entity if it owns, directly or indirectly, more than 50
21 percent of the equity interest in that other entity
22 and is a United States person; and

23 (2) the term “entity” means a partnership, as-
24 sociation, trust, joint venture, corporation, or other
25 organization.

Chairman LANTOS. I recognize the ranking member for 5 minutes to explain the bill and the amendment.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. As all of us know already, Iran is a growing threat to the region and to the United States' national security interests. Iran's record for supporting Islamic extremists is dangerously supplemented by its pursuit of nuclear weapons and its continued defiance of the U.N. Security Council's demands to halt its enrichment of nuclear elements. It would be a critical mistake to allow a regime with a track record as bloody, and an ideology as hateful, as Iran's to obtain nuclear weapons.

As part of the effort to isolate Iran and deprive it of its revenues that it needs so much to fund its nuclear weapons program, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Lantos and I introduced the Iran Freedom Support Act, which was enacted into law in September of last year.

This legislation strengthened sanctions against those who invest in Iran's petroleum sector, the economic lifeline of the Iranian regime. However, the final version of the law did not include language that would make export credit agencies, insurers, and other financial institutions subject to sanctions for their facilitation of investments in Iran's oil industry.

The bill before us, H.R. 957, seeks to close this loophole. It also seeks to expand the activities covered under the law to include petrochemicals and liquified natural gas, as well as impose liability on parent companies for violations of sanctions by their foreign entities.

It is a straightforward bill with a simple purpose: To enhance our ability to deprive Iran of the revenue it needs to fund its nuclear program and to secure greater cooperation from our European, Asian, Russian, and other allies to cut off the flow of funds to Iran. If we are to believe the claims regarding a global commitment to preventing Iran from developing nuclear weapons, then responsible nations must immediately stop their multimillion and, in some cases, billion-dollar investments in Iran's energy sector.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation, a key component of our effort to prevent Iran from acquiring the technical assistance, the financial resources, and the political legitimacy to develop nuclear weapons to enhance their missile capabilities and to support Islamic militant extremists and terrorism worldwide.

This is a bipartisan amendment, as it is co-sponsored by my good friend, Mr. Sherman, and I thank Mr. Sherman for his support on this matter and his leadership.

Lastly, I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your leadership for a long time on this issue, and I thank you for recognizing me on this amendment.

Chairman LANTOS. Thank you very much. I now recognize the co-sponsor of the amendment, Mr. Sherman.

Mr. SHERMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I thank you and the ranking member for her work on this bill, and I especially thank the ranking member for making sure that we include in this bill the provision dealing with subsidiaries of U.S. corporations. This provision was included in the Iran Freedom Support Act, also put forward by the ranking member last year, but, unfortunately, it

was dropped in conference and was not included when the bill was ultimately signed into law.

We have all heard the stories of General Electric and Halliburton and others doing business in Iran, in evasion of United States law, by using their subsidiaries. This has been pretty much curtailed, not by the actions of the Federal Government so much as by the very strong actions of investor groups, including the comptroller of New York City, who manages that city's pension funds.

But we should not have to reply on the patriotism of pension funds. We should prevent these Benedict Arnold policies from being carried out by American corporations through their foreign subsidiaries, and now, with this provision in the bill, we will accomplish just that.

So I thank you for including this provision, and, hopefully, this time this provision will be passed by this committee and the House, not once but twice, and will not be stripped out in later proceedings. I yield back.

Chairman LANTOS. Thank you, Mr. Sherman.

Are there any amendments to the amendment in the nature of a substitute?

[No response.]

Chairman LANTOS. If not, the question occurs on the amendment in the nature of a substitute. All in favor, say aye.

[A chorus of ayes.]

Chairman LANTOS. All opposed, say no. The ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

While we are waiting for a reporting quorum, I want to move on to a unanimous consent for consideration of other measures. We have a series of noncontroversial bills on the agenda. It is the intention of the Chair to consider these measures en bloc and, by unanimous consent, authorize the Chair to seek consideration of the bills under suspension of the rules. All members are given leave to insert remarks on the measures into the record, should they choose to do so.

Accordingly, without objection, the chairman is authorized—

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman?

Chairman LANTOS. Yes, Mr. Sherman.

Mr. SHERMAN. If I could reserve the right to object. I would point out that included in this bloc, and I will not formerly object to it but would prefer it not be included, the NATO Freedom Consolidation Act. I think this bill, in my own personal view, deserves greater discussion because I think we should discuss expansion of NATO, in the context of our relationship with Russia, and discuss our policy toward Russia and Europe, in the context of our policy with Russia on Iran and other issues of great national security interest.

So I will not object, but thank you for letting me express my views.

Chairman LANTOS. As always, my friend has a very valid point. I agree with his point. Wider discussion will take place on the floor, and I want to thank him for his observation.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Chairman?

Chairman LANTOS. Mr. Chabot.

Mr. CHABOT. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Thank you. Also reserving my right to object, and I will not object as well because I support this particular resolution. But on Resolution 64, I strongly support this resolution to call upon the Government of Bangladesh to drop all charges against a prominent Bangladeshi journalist and human rights leader.

I commend my friend and colleague from Illinois, Mr. Kirk, for introducing this important measure. With the current political turmoil in Bangladesh, it is imperative that freedom of press and the rule of law prevail.

This resolution addresses the case of a journalist who believes in interfaith dialogue between Jews and Muslims as an alternative to religious extremism and has been commended by the international community for such bravery of thought. Mr. Choudhury's actions are courageous, not criminal, and it is time for the Government of Bangladesh to take decisive action and drop all pending charges.

I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation. I thank you for urging its passage, and I will not reserve, and I yield back.

Chairman LANTOS. I want to thank my friend for his valuable comments. Any additional comments? If not, accordingly, without objection, the chairman is authorized to seek consideration of the following bills under suspension of the rules—

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman?

Chairman LANTOS [continuing]. Just one moment—and the amendments to those measures, which the members have before them, shall be deemed adopted.

The gentlelady from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, as you have passed, and I have supported—I do not know the appropriate inquiry, and I would offer to make an inquiry to the Chair.

Chairman LANTOS. Please proceed.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I supported the unanimous consent, but I wanted to particularly point out H. Res. 194, Supporting the goals of International Women's Day, and possibly inquire to the Chair that, hopefully, that encompasses the recognition that women around the world are living in conditions that impact negatively on family, that suffer from human rights abuse, and, hopefully, a resolution such as this will emphasize the importance of continuing work on improving the conditions of women around the world because, obviously, that will improve the conditions of children and work more toward the improvement of human rights and peace in various developing nations.

Chairman LANTOS. I want to thank my friend for her valuable comment, and I fully share her views. We will have a full opportunity to deal with this issue.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Chairman LANTOS. Let me now read the measures which we are moving ahead. H.R. 987, the NATO Freedom Consolidation Act; H.R. 1003, to reauthorize the advisory committee on public diplomacy; H. Res. 64, relating to pending charges against the Bangladeshi journalist; H. Res. 98, honoring the life and achievements of the late Dr. John Garang, and for other purposes.

Parenthetically, let me mention that I had the privilege of being one of the last people to meet with this great leader in the Sudan just before his untimely death.

H. Res. 107, calling for the release of Israeli soldiers held captive by Hamas and Hezbollah, and for other purposes; and H. Res. 149, honoring International Women's Day.

[The information referred to follows:]

(Original Signature of Member)

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 987

To endorse further enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and to facilitate the timely admission of new members to NATO, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. TANNER (for himself, Mr. GILMOR, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. GALLEGLY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To endorse further enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and to facilitate the timely admission of new members to NATO, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “NATO Freedom Consolidation Act of 2007”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

1 (1) The sustained commitment of the North At-
2 lantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to mutual de-
3 fense has made possible the democratic trans-
4 formation of Central and Eastern Europe. Members
5 of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization can and
6 should play a critical role in addressing the security
7 challenges of the post-Cold War era in creating the
8 stable environment needed for those emerging de-
9 mocracies in Europe.

10 (2) Lasting stability and security in Europe re-
11 quires the military, economic, and political integra-
12 tion of emerging democracies into existing European
13 structures.

14 (3) In an era of threats from terrorism and the
15 proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the
16 North Atlantic Treaty Organization is increasingly
17 contributing to security in the face of global security
18 challenges for the protection and interests of its
19 member states.

20 (4) In the NATO Participation Act of 1994
21 (title II of Public Law 103-447; 22 U.S.C. 1928
22 note), Congress declared that “full and active par-
23 ticipants in the Partnership for Peace in a position
24 to further the principles of the North Atlantic Trea-
25 ty and to contribute to the security of the North At-

1 lantic area should be invited to become full NATO
2 members in accordance with Article 10 of such
3 Treaty at an early date...”.

4 (5) In the NATO Enlargement Facilitation Act
5 of 1996 (title VI of section 101(e) of title I of divi-
6 sion A of Public Law 104–208; 22 U.S.C. 1928
7 note), Congress called for the prompt admission of
8 Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovenia
9 to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and de-
10 clared that “in order to promote economic stability
11 and security in Slovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania,
12 Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Moldova, and
13 Ukraine...the process of enlarging NATO to include
14 emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Eu-
15 rope should not be limited to consideration of admit-
16 ting Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slo-
17 venia as full members of the NATO Alliance”.

18 (6) In the European Security Act of 1998 (title
19 XXVII of division G of Public Law 105–277; 22
20 U.S.C. 1928 note), Congress declared that “Poland,
21 Hungary, and the Czech Republic should not be the
22 last emerging democracies in Central and Eastern
23 Europe invited to join NATO” and that “Romania,
24 Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Bulgaria...would
25 make an outstanding contribution to furthering the

1 goals of NATO and enhancing stability, freedom,
2 and peace in Europe should they become NATO
3 members [and] upon complete satisfaction of all rel-
4 evant criteria should be invited to become full NATO
5 members at the earliest possible date”.

6 (7) In the Gerald B. H. Solomon Freedom Con-
7 solidation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–187; 22
8 U.S.C. 1928 note), Congress endorsed “. . .the vision
9 of further enlargement of the NATO Alliance articu-
10 lated by President George W. Bush on June 15,
11 2001, and by former President William J. Clinton
12 on October 22, 1996”.

13 (8) At the Madrid Summit of the North Atlan-
14 tic Treaty Organization in July 1997, Poland, Hun-
15 gary, and the Czech Republic were invited to join
16 the Alliance, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organi-
17 zation heads of state and government issued a dec-
18 laration stating “[t]he alliance expects to extend fur-
19 ther invitations in coming years to nations willing
20 and able to assume the responsibilities and obliga-
21 tions of membership. . .[n]o European democratic
22 country whose admission would fulfill the objectives
23 of the [North Atlantic] Treaty will be excluded from
24 consideration”.

1 (9) At the Washington Summit of the North
2 Atlantic Treaty Organization in April 1999, the
3 North Atlantic Treaty Organization heads of state
4 and government issued a communiqué declaring
5 “[w]e pledge that NATO will continue to welcome
6 new members in a position to further the principles
7 of the [North Atlantic] Treaty and contribute to
8 peace and security in the Euro-Atlantic area...[t]he
9 three new members will not be the last...[n]o Euro-
10 pean democratic country whose admission would ful-
11 fill the objectives of the Treaty will be excluded from
12 consideration, regardless of its geographic loca-
13 tion...”.

14 (10) In May 2000 in Vilnius, Lithuania, the
15 foreign ministers of Albania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Lat-
16 via, Lithuania, the Republic of Macedonia, Romania,
17 Slovakia, and Slovenia issued a statement (later
18 joined by Croatia) declaring that—

19 (A) their countries will cooperate in jointly
20 seeking membership in the North Atlantic
21 Treaty Organization in the next round of en-
22 largement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organi-
23 zation;

24 (B) the realization of membership in the
25 North Atlantic Treaty Organization by one or

1 more of these countries would be a success for
2 all; and

3 (C) eventual membership in the North At-
4 lantic Treaty Organization for all of these coun-
5 tries would be a success for Europe and for the
6 North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

7 (11) On June 15, 2001, in a speech in Warsaw,
8 Poland, President George W. Bush stated “[a]ll of
9 Europe’s new democracies, from the Baltic to the
10 Black Sea and all that lie between, should have the
11 same chance for security and freedom—and the
12 same chance to join the institutions of Europe—as
13 Europe’s old democracies have. . .I believe in NATO
14 membership for all of Europe’s democracies that
15 seek it and are ready to share the responsibilities
16 that NATO brings. . .[a]s we plan to enlarge NATO,
17 no nation should be used as a pawn in the agenda
18 of others. . .[w]e will not trade away the fate of free
19 European peoples. . .[n]o more Munichs. . .[n]o more
20 Yaltas. . .[a]s we plan the Prague Summit, we should
21 not calculate how little we can get away with, but
22 how much we can do to advance the cause of free-
23 dom”.

24 (12) On October 22, 1996, in a speech in De-
25 troit, Michigan, former President William J. Clinton

1 stated “NATO’s doors will not close behind its first
2 new members...NATO should remain open to all of
3 Europe’s emerging democracies who are ready to
4 shoulder the responsibilities of membership...[n]o
5 nation will be automatically excluded...[n]o country
6 outside NATO will have a veto...[a] gray zone of in-
7 security must not reemerge in Europe”.

8 (13) At the Prague Summit of the North Atlan-
9 tic Treaty Organization in November 2002, Bul-
10 garia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slo-
11 vakia, and Slovenia were invited to join the Alliance
12 in the second round of enlargement of the North At-
13 lantic Treaty Organization since the end of the Cold
14 War, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
15 heads of state and government issued a declaration
16 stating “NATO’s door will remain open to European
17 democracies willing and able to assume the respon-
18 sibilities and obligations of membership, in accord-
19 ance with Article 10 of the Washington Treaty”.

20 (14) On May 8, 2003, the United States Senate
21 unanimously approved the Resolution of Ratification
22 to Accompany Treaty Document No. 108–4, Proto-
23 cols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on Acces-
24 sion of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Roma-
25 nia, Slovakia, and Slovenia, inviting Bulgaria, Esto-

1 nia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slo-
2 venia to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-
3 tion.

4 (15) At the Istanbul Summit of the North At-
5 lantic Treaty Organization in June 2004, the North
6 Atlantic Treaty Organization heads of state and gov-
7 ernment issued a communiqué reaffirming that
8 NATO's door remains open to new members, declar-
9 ing "[w]e celebrate the success of NATO's Open
10 Door Policy, and reaffirm today that our seven new
11 members will not be the last. The door to member-
12 ship remains open. We welcome the progress made
13 by Albania, Croatia, and the former Yugoslav Re-
14 public of Macedonia (1) in implementing their An-
15 nual National Programmes under the Membership
16 Action Plan, and encourage them to continue pur-
17 suing the reforms necessary to progress toward
18 NATO membership. We also commend their con-
19 tribution to regional stability and cooperation. We
20 want all three countries to succeed and will continue
21 to assist them in their reform efforts. NATO will
22 continue to assess each country's candidacy individ-
23 ually, based on the progress made towards reform
24 goals pursued through the Membership Action Plan,
25 which will remain the vehicle to keep the readiness

1 of each aspirant for membership under review. We
2 direct that NATO Foreign Ministers keep the en-
3 largement process, including the implementation of
4 the Membership Action Plan, under continual review
5 and report to us. We will review at the next Summit
6 progress by aspirants towards membership based on
7 that report”.

8 (16) Georgia and Ukraine have stated their de-
9 sire to join the Euro-Atlantic community, and in
10 particular, are seeking to join the North Atlantic
11 Treaty Organization. Georgia and Ukraine are work-
12 ing closely with the North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-
13 tion and its members to meet criteria for eventual
14 membership in NATO.

15 (17) At a press conference with President Mi-
16 khail Saakashvili of Georgia in Washington, D.C. on
17 July 5, 2006, President George W. Bush stated that
18 “... I believe that NATO would benefit with Georgia
19 being a member of NATO, and I think Georgia
20 would benefit. And there’s a way forward through
21 the Membership Action Plan...And I’m a believer in
22 the expansion of NATO. I think it’s in the world’s
23 interest that we expand NATO”.

24 (18) Following a meeting of NATO Foreign
25 Ministers in New York on September 21, 2006,

1 NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer
2 announced the launching of an Intensified Dialogue
3 on membership between the Alliance and Georgia.

4 (19) At the NATO-Ukraine Commission Sum-
5 mit in Brussels in February 2005, President of
6 Ukraine Victor Yushchenko declared membership in
7 NATO as the ultimate goal of Ukraine's cooperation
8 with the Alliance and expressed Ukraine's desire to
9 conclude a Membership Action Plan.

10 (20) At the NATO-Ukraine Commission For-
11 eign Ministerial meeting in Vilnius in April 2005,
12 NATO and Ukraine launched an Intensified Dia-
13 logue on the potential membership of Ukraine in
14 NATO.

15 (21) At the Riga Summit of the North Atlantic
16 Treaty Organization in November 2006, the Heads
17 of State and Government of the member countries of
18 NATO issued a declaration reaffirming that NATO's
19 door remains open to new members, declaring that
20 "all European democratic countries may be consid-
21 ered for MAP (Membership Action Plan) or admis-
22 sion, subject to decision by the NAC (North Atlantic
23 Council) at each stage, based on the performance of
24 these countries towards meeting the objectives of the
25 North Atlantic Treaty. We direct that NATO For-

1 eign Ministers keep that process under continual re-
2 view and report to us. We welcome the efforts of Al-
3 bania, Croatia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of
4 Macedonia to prepare themselves for the responsibil-
5 ities and obligations of membership. We reaffirm
6 that the Alliance will continue with Georgia and
7 Ukraine its Intensified Dialogues which cover the
8 full range of political, military, financial and security
9 issues relating to those countries' aspirations to
10 membership, without prejudice to any eventual Alli-
11 ance decision. We reaffirm the importance of the
12 NATO-Ukraine Distinctive Partnership, which has
13 its 10th anniversary next year and welcome the
14 progress that has been made in the framework of
15 our Intensified Dialogue. We appreciate Ukraine's
16 substantial contributions to our common security, in-
17 cluding through participation in NATO-led oper-
18 ations and efforts to promote regional cooperation.
19 We encourage Ukraine to continue to contribute to
20 regional security. We are determined to continue to
21 assist, through practical cooperation, in the imple-
22 mentation of far-reaching reform efforts, notably in
23 the fields of national security, defence, reform of the
24 defence-industrial sector and fighting corruption. We
25 welcome the commencement of an Intensified Dia-

1 logue with Georgia as well as Georgia’s contribution
2 to international peacekeeping and security oper-
3 ations. We will continue to engage actively with
4 Georgia in support of its reform process. We encour-
5 age Georgia to continue progress on political, eco-
6 nomic and military reforms, including strengthening
7 judicial reform, as well as the peaceful resolution of
8 outstanding conflicts on its territory. We reaffirm
9 that it is of great importance that all parties in the
10 region should engage constructively to promote re-
11 gional peace and stability.”

12 (22) Contingent upon their continued imple-
13 mentation of democratic, defense, and economic re-
14 form, and their willingness and ability to meet the
15 responsibilities of membership in the North Atlantic
16 Treaty Organization and a clear expression of na-
17 tional intent to do so, Congress calls for the timely
18 admission of Albania, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia,
19 and Ukraine to the North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-
20 tion to promote security and stability in Europe.

21 **SEC. 3. DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.**

22 Congress—

23 (1) reaffirms its previous expressions of support
24 for continued enlargement of the North Atlantic
25 Treaty Organization contained in the NATO Partici-

1 pation Act of 1994, the NATO Enlargement Facili-
2 tation Act of 1996, the European Security Act of
3 1998, and the Gerald B. H. Solomon Freedom Con-
4 solidation Act of 2002;

5 (2) supports the commitment to further en-
6 largement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
7 to include European democracies that are able and
8 willing to meet the responsibilities of Membership, as
9 expressed by the Alliance in its Madrid Summit Dec-
10 laration of 1997, its Washington Summit
11 Communiqué of 1999, its Prague Summit Declara-
12 tion of 2002, its Istanbul Summit Communiqué of
13 2004, and its Riga Summit Declaration of 2006;
14 and

15 (3) endorses the vision of further enlargement
16 of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization articu-
17 lated by President George W. Bush on June 15,
18 2001, and by former President William J. Clinton
19 on October 22, 1996, and urges our allies in the
20 North Atlantic Treaty Organization to work with the
21 United States to realize a role for the North Atlantic
22 Treaty Organization in promoting global security,
23 including continued support for enlargement to in-
24 clude qualified candidate states, specifically by enter-
25 ing into a Membership Action Plan with Georgia and

1 recognizing the progress toward meeting the respon-
2 sibilities and obligations of NATO membership by
3 Albania, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, and Ukraine.

4 **SEC. 4. DESIGNATION OF ALBANIA, CROATIA, GEORGIA,**
5 **MACEDONIA, ANND UKRAINE AS ELIGIBLE TO**
6 **RECEIVE ASSISTANCE UNDER THE NATO**
7 **PARTICIPATION ACT OF 1994.**

8 (a) DESIGNATION.—

9 (1) ALBANIA.—The Republic of Albania is des-
10 ignated as eligible to receive assistance under the
11 program established under section 203(a) of the
12 NATO Participation Act of 1994 (title II of Public
13 Law 103–447; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note), and shall be
14 deemed to have been so designated pursuant to sec-
15 tion 203(d)(1) of such Act.

16 (2) CROATIA.—The Republic of Croatia is des-
17 ignated as eligible to receive assistance under the
18 program established under section 203(a) of the
19 NATO Participation Act of 1994, and shall be
20 deemed to have been so designated pursuant to sec-
21 tion 203(d)(1) of such Act.

22 (3) GEORGIA.—Georgia is designated as eligible
23 to receive assistance under the program established
24 under section 203(a) of the NATO Participation Act

1 of 1994, and shall be deemed to have been so des-
2 ignated pursuant to section 203(d)(1) of such Act.

3 (4) MACEDONIA.—The Republic of Macedonia
4 is designated as eligible to receive assistance under
5 the program established under section 203(a) of the
6 NATO Participation Act of 1994, and shall be
7 deemed to have been so designated pursuant to sec-
8 tion 203(d)(1) of such Act.

9 (5) UKRAINE.—Ukraine is designated as eligi-
10 ble to receive assistance under the program estab-
11 lished under section 203(a) of the NATO Participa-
12 tion Act of 1994, and shall be deemed to have been
13 so designated pursuant to section 203(d)(1) of such
14 Act.

15 (b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The designation of
16 the Republic of Albania, the Republic of Croatia, Georgia,
17 the Republic of Macedonia, and Ukraine pursuant to sub-
18 section (a) as eligible to receive assistance under the pro-
19 gram established under section 203(a) of the NATO Par-
20 ticipation Act of 1994—

21 (1) is in addition to the designation of Poland,
22 Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovenia pursu-
23 ant to section 606 of the NATO Enlargement Facili-
24 tation Act of 1996 (title VI of section 101(c) of title
25 I of division A of Public Law 104–208; 22 U.S.C.

1 1928 note), the designation of Romania, Estonia,
2 Latvia, Lithuania, and Bulgaria pursuant to section
3 2703(b) of the European Security Act of 1998 (title
4 XXVII of division G of Public Law 105–277; 22
5 U.S.C. 1928 note), and the designation of Slovakia
6 pursuant to section 4(a) of the Gerald B. H. Sol-
7 omon Freedom Consolidation Act of 2002 (Public
8 Law 107–187; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note) as eligible to
9 receive assistance under the program established
10 under section 203(a) of the NATO Participation Act
11 of 1994; and

12 (2) shall not preclude the designation by the
13 President of other countries pursuant to section
14 203(d)(2) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 as
15 eligible to receive assistance under the program es-
16 tablished under section 203(a) of such Act.

17 **SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF SECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR**
18 **COUNTRIES DESIGNATED UNDER THE NATO**
19 **PARTICIPATION ACT OF 1994.**

20 Of the amounts made available for fiscal year 2008
21 under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22
22 U.S.C. 2763) such sums as may be necessary are author-
23 ized to be appropriated for assistance to the Republic of
24 Albania, the Republic of Croatia, Georgia, the Republic
25 of Macedonia, and Ukraine.

(Original Signature of Member)

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1003

To amend the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 to reauthorize the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. WATSON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To amend the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 to reauthorize the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. REAUTHORIZATION OF UNITED STATES ADVI-**
4 **SORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.**

5 Section 1334 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Re-
6 structuring Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6553) is amended by
7 striking “October 1, 2006” and inserting “October 1,
8 2009”.

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 64

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Government of Bangladesh should immediately drop all pending charges against Bangladeshi journalist Salah Uddin Shoaib Choudhury.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 16, 2007

Mr. KIRK (for himself, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. WEINER, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Government of Bangladesh should immediately drop all pending charges against Bangladeshi journalist Salah Uddin Shoaib Choudhury.

Whereas Salah Uddin Shoaib Choudhury is a Bangladeshi journalist who, because of his beliefs in an interfaith dialogue between Jews and Muslims and criticism of Islamic extremism, is on trial for sedition, an offense punishable by death;

Whereas on November 29, 2003, Mr. Choudhury was arrested at Zia International Airport in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on his way to board a flight bound for Tel Aviv; Mr. Choudhury's passport was seized, along with consid-

erable sums of money and several personal items; on that same day police raided Mr. Choudhury's home and newspaper offices, seizing files, computers, and other valuables;

Whereas Mr. Choudhury was detained in Dhaka Central Jail for a passport violation, then subsequently charged with sedition; Mr. Choudhury suffered harsh interrogation techniques and received no treatment for a debilitating case of glaucoma; Mr. Choudhury's incarceration lasted 17 months without legal recourse;

Whereas on April 30, 2005, after intervention by the United States Department of State and congressional offices, Mr. Choudhury was released on bail;

Whereas in the subsequent months, senior members of the Bangladeshi Government made continuous public promises that there was no substance to Mr. Choudhury's pending charges and that all charges would be dropped;

Whereas on September 29, 2005, Mr. Choudhury was awarded the "Freedom to Write Award" by PEN USA;

Whereas on May 5, 2006, Mr. Choudhury was awarded the American Jewish Committee's Moral Courage Award in absentia in Washington, D.C.; two days prior to Mr. Choudhury receiving the award, after returning Mr. Choudhury's passport and appearing to allow him to attend, senior Bangladeshi Government officials issued threats to prevent him from leaving the country;

Whereas on July 6, 2006, Mr. Choudhury's newspaper offices were bombed by an Islamic extremist organization after Mr. Choudhury and his staff published articles in support of the Ahmadiyya Muslim minority; Mr. Choudhury re-

ceived a tip about the bombing days before and reported it to police, who refused to take action;

Whereas on September 18, 2006, a judge with alleged ties to an Islamic extremist party ruled that Mr. Choudhury will stand trial for sedition; the judge made this ruling despite the Public Prosecutor's testimony in court days before that the government did not have evidence and would not object to the charges being dropped;

Whereas on October 5, 2006, Mr. Choudhury was attacked at his newspaper offices by a large group of individuals, including prominent members of the ruling Bangladesh National Party; police protection for Mr. Choudhury was withdrawn just days before the attack; Mr. Choudhury was called an "agent of the Jews" and beaten badly; when Mr. Choudhury reported the attack to the police, no action was taken;

Whereas members of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom visited with Mr. Choudhury on their trip to Bangladesh in February and March 2006;

Whereas on October 6, 2006, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom wrote a letter to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs Richard A. Boucher calling on the United States Government to strengthen the "voices of moderation" in countries like Bangladesh where the rule of law, democratic institutions, and respect for human rights are under assault by violent extremists; the Commission identified Mr. Choudhury as one of those voices that should not be silenced;

Whereas, according to the Department of State's 2005 Country Report on Human Rights Practices in Bangladesh, "Attacks on journalists and newspapers, and government efforts to intimidate them, political party activists, and others, occurred frequently."; and

Whereas moderate voices in the Muslim world must be supported and protected to advance the security of the United States and its allies: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Rep-
2 resentatives that—

3 (1) the Government of Bangladesh should im-
4 mediately drop all pending charges against
5 Bangladeshi journalist Salah Uddin Shoaib
6 Choudhury;

7 (2) the Government of Bangladesh should im-
8 mediately return all of Mr. Choudhury's confiscated
9 possessions; and

10 (3) the Government of Bangladesh should cease
11 harassment and intimidation of Mr. Choudhury,
12 take steps to protect Mr. Choudhury, and hold ac-
13 countable those responsible for attacks against Mr.
14 Choudhury.

○

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 64**OFFERED BY MR. ACKERMAN OF NEW YORK**

Strike the 8th clause of the preamble.

Strike the 10th clause of the preamble.

Page 4, beginning on line 11, strike “, take steps to protect Mr. Choudhury,” and all that follows through line 14 and insert “and take steps to protect Mr. Choudhury.”.

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 98

Honoring the life and achievements of the late Dr. John Garang de Mabior and reaffirming the continued commitment of the House of Representatives to a just and lasting peace in the Republic of the Sudan.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 24, 2007

Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. LEE, Ms. WATSON, Ms. WATERS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. WATT, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. WYNN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. CARSON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Honoring the life and achievements of the late Dr. John Garang de Mabior and reaffirming the continued commitment of the House of Representatives to a just and lasting peace in the Republic of the Sudan.

Whereas Dr. John Garang de Mabior, founder and leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), was born on June 23, 1945, in Bor, Sudan;

Whereas Dr. Garang joined the Anya-Nya Movement in 1970, a liberation movement in southern Sudan, and after the 1972 Addis Ababa Peace Agreement, he became a member of the Sudanese Armed Forces;

Whereas as Deputy Director of the Military Research Branch of the Sudanese Armed Forces, Dr. Garang demonstrated his leadership abilities in the early stages of his military career;

Whereas Dr. Garang studied economics at Grinnell College and received his master of arts and doctorate degrees from Iowa State University;

Whereas as the undisputed leader of the SPLM/A, Dr. Garang demonstrated remarkable political and military leadership for over two decades;

Whereas Dr. Garang skillfully managed to consolidate his base after the devastating split in the SPLM/A in 1991;

Whereas Dr. Garang was a soldier, a scholar, a statesman, and a father, who had a clear vision and unwavering love for his people and country;

Whereas Dr. Garang fought for 22 years to achieve a just peace for his people, but only served 21 days as First Vice President of Sudan;

Whereas Dr. Garang fought not only for the people in southern Sudan, but also for the forgotten and long marginalized people of the Nuba Mountains, Southern Blue Nile, Darfur, and other regions of the country;

Whereas Dr. Garang worked tirelessly to help build international support for a new Sudan that would be multi-ethnic, multi-religious, democratic, and united;

Whereas the new Sudan envisioned by Dr. Garang, if fully realized, would be a country in which all Sudanese would live in peace without discrimination and hatred, with equality, pride, and dignity;

Whereas Dr. Garang creatively and painstakingly managed the often conflicting aspirations of his people for an independent southern Sudan and his vision for a new Sudan;

Whereas the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, which was signed by the Government of Sudan and the SPLM/A on January 9, 2005, gave southern Sudan the right to self determination through a referendum after six years and also offered the northern establishment in Sudan the opportunity to make unity attractive during the interim period;

Whereas on July 8, 2005, millions of people throughout Sudan came to show their support in Khartoum when Dr. Garang was sworn in as First Vice President of Sudan; and

Whereas on July 30, 2005, Dr. John Garang died in a helicopter crash on his way back to southern Sudan from Uganda: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) honors the life and achievements of Dr.

3 John Garang de Mabior;

4 (2) reaffirms its commitment to a just and lasting peace in the Republic of the Sudan;

6 (3) calls for full implementation of the Com-

7 prehensive Peace Agreement without any delay;

1 (4) strongly urges the people of southern Sudan
2 and its leaders to continue to support Dr. Garang's
3 vision for a new Sudan;

4 (5) strongly supports the creation of a Dr. John
5 Garang de Mabior Institute for Agriculture, Peace,
6 and Economic Development; and

7 (6) directs the Clerk of the House of Represent-
8 atives to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution
9 to the Secretary of State with a request that the
10 Secretary transmit it to Dr. Garang's widow, Re-
11 becca Garang, and to the Government of Southern
12 Sudan, through the Office of the Sudan People's
13 Liberation Movement (SPLM) in the District of Co-
14 lumbia.

○

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 98
OFFERED BY MR. LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 4, after line 3, insert the following new paragraph (and redesignate subsequent paragraphs accordingly):

1 (5) strongly urges the full commitment of the
2 United States, the United Nations, the European
3 Union, the African Union, and the League of Arab
4 States to support Dr. Garang's vision for a new
5 Sudan by endorsing democratic elections throughout
6 Sudan in 2009, as provided by the Comprehensive
7 Peace Agreement;

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 98
OFFERED BY MR. PAYNE OF NEW JERSEY

Reverse the order of the fifth and sixth clauses of
the preamble.

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 107

Calling for the immediate and unconditional release of Israeli soldiers held captive by Hamas and Hezbollah, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 30, 2007

Mr. ACKERMAN (for himself, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. ROSELEHTINEN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Calling for the immediate and unconditional release of Israeli soldiers held captive by Hamas and Hezbollah, and for other purposes.

Whereas Israel completed its withdrawal from southern Lebanon on May 24, 2000;

Whereas on June 18, 2000, the United Nations Security Council welcomed and endorsed United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan's report that Israel had withdrawn completely from Lebanon under the terms of United Nations Security Council Resolution 425 (1978);

Whereas Israel completed its withdrawal from Gaza on September 12, 2005;

Whereas on June 25, 2006, Hamas and allied terrorists crossed into Israel to attack a military post, killing two soldiers and wounding a third, Gilad Shalit, who was kidnapped;

Whereas on July 12, 2006, Hezbollah terrorists crossed into Israel to attack Israeli troops patrolling the Israeli side of the border with Lebanon, killing three, wounding two, and kidnapping Ehud Goldwasser and Eldad Regev;

Whereas Gilad Shalit has been held in captivity by Hamas for more than 7 months;

Whereas Ehud Goldwasser and Eldad Regev have been held in captivity by Hezbollah for more than 6 months;

Whereas Hamas and Hezbollah have withheld all information on the health and welfare of the men they have kidnapped; and

Whereas, contrary to the most basic standards of humanitarian conduct, Hamas and Hezbollah have prevented access to the Israeli captives by competent medical personnel and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) demands that—

3 (A) Hamas immediately and uncondition-
4 ally release Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit;

5 (B) Hezbollah accept the mandate of
6 United Nations Security Council Resolution
7 1701 (2006) by immediately and uncondition-
8 ally releasing Israeli soldiers Ehud Goldwasser
9 and Eldad Regev; and

1 (C) Hezbollah and Hamas accede to the
2 most basic standards of humanitarian conduct
3 and allow prompt access to the Israeli captives
4 by competent medical personnel and representa-
5 tives of the International Committee of the Red
6 Cross;

7 (2) expresses—

8 (A) its vigorous support and unwavering
9 commitment to the welfare and survival of the
10 State of Israel as a Jewish and democratic
11 state with secure borders;

12 (B) its strong support and deep interest in
13 achieving a resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian
14 conflict through the creation of a viable and
15 independent Palestinian state living in peace
16 alongside of the State of Israel;

17 (C) its ongoing concern and sympathy for
18 the families of Gilad Shalit, Ehud Goldwasser,
19 and Eldad Regev; and

20 (D) its full commitment to seek the imme-
21 diate and unconditional release of the Israeli
22 captives; and

23 (3) condemns—

24 (A) Hamas and Hezbollah for the cross
25 border attacks and kidnappings which precip-

1 itated weeks of intensive armed conflict between
2 Israel, Hezbollah, and armed Palestinian
3 groups; and

4 (B) Iran and Syria, the primary state
5 sponsors of global terrorism and the patrons of
6 Hezbollah and Hamas, for their ongoing sup-
7 port for international terrorism.

○

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 107**OFFERED BY MR. ACKERMAN OF NEW YORK**

Insert after the second clause of the preamble the following:

Whereas Congress previously expressed its concern for Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon and Syrian-controlled territory of Lebanon in Public Law 106–89 (113 Stat. 1305; November 8, 1999), which required the Secretary of State to raise the status of missing Israeli soldiers with appropriate government officials of Syria, Lebanon, the Palestinian Authority, and other governments in the region, and to submit to Congress reports on those efforts and any subsequent discovery of relevant information;

Page 3, line 19, insert before the semicolon the following: “and all other missing Israeli soldiers”

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 149

Supporting the goals of International Women's Day.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 8, 2007

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BOSWELL, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. FARR, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HONDA, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KIRK, Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MANZULLO, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. REYES, Mr. RUSH, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. SOLIS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATSON, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. WHITFIELD, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WU, and Mr. WYNN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

RESOLUTION

Supporting the goals of International Women's Day.

Whereas there are over 3,000,000,000 women in the world, representing 51 percent of the world's population;

Whereas women continue to play the prominent role in caring for families within the home as well as serving as economic earners;

Whereas women worldwide are participating in the world of diplomacy and politics, contributing to the growth of economies, and improving the quality of the lives of their families, communities, and nations;

Whereas women leaders have recently made significant strides, including the 2007 election of Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi as the first female Speaker of the House of Representatives, the 2006 election of Michelle Bachelet as the first female President of Chile, the 2006 election of Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf as the first female President in Africa's history, and the 2005 election of Angela Merkel as the first female Chancellor of Germany, who will also serve as the second woman to chair a G8 summit beginning in 2007;

Whereas women account for 80 percent of the world's 70 million micro-borrowers, 75 percent of the 28,000 United States loans supporting small businesses in Afghanistan are made to women, and 11 women are chief executive officers of Fortune 500 companies;

Whereas in the United States, women are graduating from high school at higher rates and are earning bachelors degrees or higher degrees at greater rates than men, with 88 percent of women between the ages of 25 and 29 having obtained a high school diploma and 31 percent of women between the ages of 25 and 29 earning a bachelors degree or higher;

Whereas despite tremendous gains, women still face political and economic obstacles, struggle for basic rights, face the threat of discrimination, and are targets of violence all over the world;

Whereas worldwide women remain vastly underrepresented in national and local assemblies, accounting on average for less than 10 percent of the seats in parliament, except for in East Asia where the figure is approximately 18 to 19 percent, and in no developing region do women hold more than 8 percent of the ministerial positions;

Whereas women work two-thirds of the world's working hours and produce half of the world's food, yet earn only 1 percent of the world's income and own less than 1 percent of the world's property;

Whereas in the United States between 1995 and 2000, female managers earned less than their male counterparts in the 10 industries that employ the vast majority of all female employees;

Whereas of the 1,300,000,000 people living in poverty around the world, 70 percent are women and children;

Whereas according to the United States Agency for International Development, two-thirds of the 876,000,000 illiterate individuals worldwide are women, two-thirds of the 125,000,000 school-aged children who are not attending school worldwide are girls, and girls are less likely to complete school than boys;

Whereas worldwide women account for half of all cases of HIV/AIDS, approximately 42,000,000 cases, and in countries with high HIV prevalence, young women are at a higher risk than young men of contracting HIV;

Whereas globally, each year over 500,000 women die during childbirth and pregnancy;

Whereas domestic violence causes more deaths and disability among women between ages 15 and 44 than cancer, malaria, traffic accidents, and war;

Whereas worldwide, at least 1 out of every 3 women and girls has been beaten in her lifetime;

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, at least 1 out of every 6 women and girls in the United States has been sexually abused in her lifetime;

Whereas worldwide, 130,000,000 girls and young women have been subjected to female genital mutilation and it is estimated that 10,000 girls are at risk of being subjected to this practice in the United States;

Whereas according to the Congressional Research Service and the Department of State, illegal trafficking in women and children for forced labor, domestic servitude, or sexual exploitation involves between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 women and children each year, of whom 50,000 are transported into the United States;

Whereas between 75 and 80 percent of the world's 27,000,000 refugees are women and children;

Whereas in times and places of conflict and war, women and girls continue to be the focus of extreme violence and intimidation and face tremendous obstacles to legal recourse and justice;

Whereas March 8 has become known as International Women's Day for the last century, and is a day on which people, often divided by ethnicity, language, culture, and in-

come, come together to celebrate a common struggle for women's equality, justice, and peace; and

Whereas the people of the United States should be encouraged to participate in International Women's Day: Now therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) supports the goals of International Women's
3 Day;

4 (2) recognizes and honors the women in the
5 United States and in other countries who have
6 fought and continue to struggle for equality in the
7 face of adversity;

8 (3) reaffirms its commitment to ending dis-
9 crimination and violence against women and girls, to
10 ensuring the safety and welfare of women and girls,
11 and to pursuing policies that guarantee the basic
12 human rights of women and girls both in the United
13 States and in other countries; and

14 (4) encourages the President to—

15 (A) reaffirm his commitment to pursue
16 policies to protect fundamental human rights
17 and civil liberties, particularly those of women
18 and girls; and

19 (B) issue a proclamation calling upon the
20 people of the United States to observe Inter-

- 1 national Women's Day with appropriate pro-
- 2 grams and activities.



Chairman LANTOS. This markup will stand in recess until a reporting quorum is present. I wish to be certain that all members here will stay because we will need a reporting quorum to get our markup done, and we are now moving on to the scheduled hearing.

[Whereupon, at 10 o'clock a.m., the committee was recessed, to reconvene when a quorum was reached.]

Chairman LANTOS. This hearing is to reconvene the markup, which I recessed earlier, on H.R. 957. The Chair notes the presence of a reporting quorum. The question occurs on the motion to report the bill favorably, as amended. All in favor, say aye.

[A chorus of ayes.]

Chairman LANTOS. All opposed, say no. The ayes have it, and so ordered. Without objection, the bill will be reported as a single amendment in the nature of a substitute incorporating the amendments adopted by the committee. The staff is directed to make any technical and conforming amendments.

[Whereupon, at 10:35 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

